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The Principles of Sociology. By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS. New York: The Century Co., 1920. Pp. xviii+708. \$4.00.

The following observations are supplementary to a review of this work published by Dr. Small in the July number of the *Journal*. Professor Ross's book, so vivid and epigrammatic in style, so mature in its conclusions, so brilliant, so interesting, so original, must appeal to sociologists everywhere, as well those who study social structures as those who study social forces and processes. In this seven-hundred-page treatise, however, the author scarcely touches on anthropological topics, except in the chapters on the "Race Factor" and the "Influence of the Geographic Environment." If there is little anthropology in the volume, there is equally little history, i.e., historical summation setting forth the actual line of development followed by some custom, belief, or institution. Professor Ross, to be sure, has entire right to be more interested in present things than in past things; his work would not be so uniquely valuable if it were not so strictly "up-to-date." But no one must expect to find in it any such detailed exposition of the genesis and historical development of society as is contained in Spencer's three volumes or in Professor Gidding's *Principles*.

There are many opportunities for expansion along anthropological lines, in case Professor Ross decides to add to the bulk of his book in future editions. The two chapters above noted are very brief and sketchy; yet it would be hard to mention any others equally important for the right understanding of human society. Especially does this seem true of racial subjects, which are likely to assume an ever larger place among contemporary questions. Very much more might be said, also, on the geographic background of social life, particularly to show how occupations and customs are affected by environmental conditions. A wide field of inquiry upon which Professor Ross does not enter is that of culture—criteria, classification, transmission, and development. Anthropologists just now seem to be more interested in this subject than in anything else, to judge from the stream of discussion in technical journals and from recent books by Professor Elliott Smith, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, Dr. R. H. Lowie, and others. Some topics which might profitably be expanded include: the discussion of the roots of the religious interest (pp. 54–55); social grouping (pp. 77–78); suicide (pp. 104–15), to present the evidence from primitive society; the rôle of the festival (pp. 398–400), about which sociologists have had far too little to say; and the origin of the state (pp. 617–19).

It may also be worth while to note here certain points which appear open to anthropological criticism. Professor Ross (pp. 59 ff.) uses the word "race" far too loosely, applying it now to the primary divisions of mankind, now to peoples, such as Frenchmen, Germans, etc., and now to the divisions of peoples, such as North Italians and South Italians. Again, does he not speak too assuredly (p. 60) concerning "veritable differences in race mind"? Compare pages 132 f., where national characteristics of Hindus, Greeks, Armenians, and other peoples are accounted for by purely social considerations. He accepts without question (pp. 77, 122) the time-honored theory of the universal priority of maternal kinship over paternal kinship in the evolution of the family; many anthropologists in good repute now definitely reject such a theory. The discussion (pp. 77-78) of the earliest social groupings might have profited by some consideration of the Lang-Atkinson hypothesis (now adopted by Mr. H. G. Wells), which resolves truly "primitive" society into isolated groups of females dominated in each case by an old male, much as herds of cattle are ruled. In the chapter on the "Genesis of Society" (pp. 86 ff.) the author has not sufficiently emphasized the distinction between the origin of various historic *societies*, concerning which fairly definite information is available, and the more general and more theoretical question of the origin of human *society*. The whole subject of human gregariousness and association needs to be thoroughly treated in the light of our present knowledge of anthropology.

When Professor Ross has given us so much, it is somewhat ungracious to dwell on the lapses and lacunae almost inevitable in such a work of synthesis. The reviewer has read it with great interest and enjoyment, and he cordially acquiesces in Dr. Small's judgment that in this book sociology "has at last arrived." He would also express his approval of Professor Ross's thoroughly pragmatic and even utilitarian point of view, which was that of the founder of economics and socialized ethics—Adam Smith. It seems to the author of *Principles of Sociology*, as it seemed to the author of the *Wealth of Nations*, that social science should more and more influence the legislator, the reformer, the humanitarian, and the common man himself.

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Health and Social Progress. By RUDOLPH M. BINDER. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1920. Pp. xi+295. \$3.00.

We have grown familiar with attempts to explain history in terms of some one factor such as "race," "religion," and "climate." It